

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN. Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1846

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## The Watchman and Southron.

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## A Day Without News From Army of Allies.

### Makes a Period of Intense Expectancy in Washington.

Washington, Aug. 14.—At the close of the official day at the state department the following official announcement was bulletined:

"The department of state announces that a message from Minister Conger has been received, but of uncertain date and not in reply to the telegrams sent him on Aug. 8. It will not be made public."

This came at the conclusion of a period of intense expectancy and yet one devoid of any actual developments, save in the foregoing meager announcement. Minister Conger's message was received in Washington shortly before noon, coming first to the Chinese legation by the usual route through Chinese officials. It was in the American cipher, without date and signed with the minister's name. It was transmitted to the state department and conferences began between Acting Secretary Adee and Secretary Root. Throughout the afternoon, however, the state department maintained an unaccountable reticence concerning the subject, declining to admit that the message was in hand. The suspense was cleared up at 4 o'clock by the above announcement. It was stated authoritatively that while the message was of a confidential character, and for that reason could not and would not be given out, yet, as a means of allaying possible misinterpretation, it could be said that the dispatch showed neither a better condition nor a worse condition on the part of the legation at Peking. It did not indicate whether Minister Conger has or has not received any message from this government. Nothing was contained in the message which will cause any change in the instructions to Gen. Chaffee. In fact, it was stated in this same authoritative quarter that the only additional instructions sent to Gen. Chaffee since he left Washington were those of a more specific and explicit nature, which the developments in China and the information received by the war department necessitated.

Although the situation admits of the prospect of an assault upon Peking, yet government officials were decidedly more hopeful today that a solution of the Chinese problem would be found without recourse to such measures. The improved feeling is based largely on the belief that China, realizing that her sacred capital is about to be besieged by the armies of the world, will yield everything and that the legation will be delivered on the terms of the allies.

### Latest News From the War in China.

#### Russia Acts Independently and Embarrasses Allies.

London, Aug. 16 3.50 a. m.—"The allies are reported to have reached Peking Monday," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, wiring yesterday. He adds: "Chinese official news confirms this statement, but without details."

A Paris message repeats this, but the statement, especially as it emanated from Shanghai, must be accepted with considerable reserve.

Other London morning papers, basing their remarks upon Washington dispatches, which with the exception of the foregoing from Shanghai, form the latest news regarding the advance, are divided in opinion, some believing that the allies must already have reached Peking and other preferring to believe that the relief will not be accomplished until the end of the week.

Telegraphing from Yang Tsung, Aug. 6, a Daily News correspondent says: "Sir Alfred Gaslee hopes to keep the enemy running and to follow him right into Peking."

Ngao Ping was occupied without firing a shot, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from that place, dated Aug. 11.

"It is believed," the message adds, "that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, Ma and Chang are entreaching 40,000 strong at Tung Chau. The allies may avoid

Tung Chau, pursuing the route north-west from Chang Kia Wan." Tung Chau appears to be about 12 miles from Peking.

A dispatch to the same paper from Shanghai dated yesterday says that the officials profess to be willing to hand over the foreign ministers, their families and servants, but will not permit the departure of native Christians.

"The Russian government," continues this telegram, "has notified Li Hung Chang of its willingness to receive M. de Giers outside the walls of Peking, thus devoiding the entrance of the Russian force. This independent action is calculated to embarrass the allies seriously. Japan demands that Gen. Yuong Lu shall meet the allies outside the city gates and deliver the ministers and all the native Christians."

The Chinese minister in London is quoted as saying: "The powers must not press too hard on Peking. If you defeat the Chinese soldiers, it will not be possible to control the soldiery. They may turn and rend the legation. I do not believe the legation food supply will be stopped as long as the powers refrain from attacking Peking and negotiate for the surrender of the ministers."

The Chinese minister in London has informed the British foreign office that the foreign legations at Peking were safe on Monday, Aug. 13.

The British foreign office reply to the latest cipher dispatch from the British minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, the wording of which was almost identical with the message from Sir Claude received by the Canton correspondent of The Daily Telegraph and published Aug. 14 and which was transmitted to the foreign office by the Chinese ministers here, bids the British minister to be of a good cheer and gives the progress made by the relief column.

Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the British admiralty, says: "Have received the following from the general at Ho Si Wu, Aug. 10: 'The troops are distant about 27 miles from Peking. They experienced little opposition. A position had been prepared by the enemy but as the allies advanced they fled. The Tartar cavalry was charged by two squadrons of Bengal Lancers. Many of the former were killed.'

"The standards of Gens Ma and Sung were captured. The troops are much exhausted by the heat, but their health and spirits are otherwise excellent."

"A second dispatch dated Ho Si Wu Aug. 11, says: 'The advances may be somewhat delayed as rain is falling.'"

## War in the Philippines.

### In Island of Panay American Losses Heavy.

Manila, Sunday, Aug. 12.—Reports from the Visayas islands show that there has been increased activity among the insurgents there during the last six weeks. The American losses to the island of Panay last month were greater than in any month since January last.

Gen. Mojica, in Leyte, and Gen. Luoban, in Samar, are harassing the garrisons, shooting into the towns during the night and ambushing small parties, firing and then retreating upon the larger bodies. The rebels possess an ample supply of ammunition and are organized to a considerable degree.

The Americans have garrisoned three towns on Samar island, two of which shelter a tenth of the original inhabitants, who suffer from the continual "sniping" of the rebels from the surrounding hills. The third is without any native inhabitants, the rebel outposts, a mile away, preventing their return to their homes.

When amnesty was proclaimed it practically was without effect, and the expectation that the proclamation would accomplish much in the unpacified time is daily diminishing.

The Philippine commission, it is now announced, will make all future civil service appointments.

Several minor engagements occurred last week in Luzon. The rebels used smokeless powder, which they must necessarily have obtained by smuggling.

### JOHN J. INGALLS DEAD.

Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 16.—Former United States Senator John J. Ingalls died at East Vegas at 2.25 a. m. today. He was surrounded by his family. The funeral will be held in Atchison, Neb.

Senator Ingalls' illness dated from March, 1899, when at Washington his throat began troubling him. He worked steadily writing political articles for newspapers throughout the country. He was treated by several specialists, but received no relief, and on their advice returned with his family to Atchison. At home he grew no better. Ten months ago he sought another change of climate, traveling through New Mexico.

## CHINA BEGS

### FOR PEACE.

#### Rapid and Victorious Advance of Allies Bring Them to Terms.

#### A COMMUNICATION FROM LI HUNG CHANG—ANGER HEARD FROM AGAIN.

Washington, Aug. 16.—At the close of a day of intense anxiety, the department of state tonight made public the latest correspondence between the United States government and China, containing not only a remarkable series of state papers, but at the same time dispelling all doubt and uncertainty as to the American policy in the present critical juncture. The urgent aim at parhetic appeal of Li Hung Chang, submitted early in the day, that the victorious march of the allies stop at Tung Chow, and that the military commanders on the field be instructed to arrange an armistice at that point, was met with a response that Gen. Chaffee already had been given complete instructions empowering him to carry out an arrangement in concert with other commanders for the delivery of the ministers and other persons under their protection, to the relief column, not at Tung Chow as had been suggested, but at the imperial city or Peking. Furthermore, it was made known to China that Gen. Chaffee's instructions left him free rein as to whether he should insist upon entering Peking and going to the legations or should receive the delivery of the legations at the gate of the inner Tartar city or at the great outer wall. In short, China through her peace envoy brought a halt and an armistice at Tung Chow, 12 miles from Peking, whereas, the response of the American government is that if there is to be a halt—an armistice—it must be at the walls of the imperial city.

The conclusions of the government were announced after an extended cabinet meeting and were embodied in the following official statement:

"The following memorandum was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu at 9 o'clock this morning:

"A cablegram from Earl Li Hung Chang, plenipotentiary of China, dated Aug. 15, and received by Minister Wu at 7 p. m., on the same day:

"The allied forces are approaching Tung Chow. I have memorialized the imperial government to depute envoys to negotiate an armistice with the several commanders on the spot. I will also shortly proceed to Peking. The powers, being fully aware of the embarrassing position in which their majesties are placed are earnestly requested to telegraph instructions to their respective commanders after arriving at Tung Chow with their forces to stop their further advance to the capital, so as not to cause alarm and fear to the majorities and calamities to the people. For such advance would shake the foundations of the Tai Ching empire and wound the feelings of all her people, high and low. For a compliance with this appeal the millions of people of the empire will be profoundly grateful to the powers. Please communicate this cablegram at once to the secretary of state."

The following memorandum in reply was handed to Mr. Wu this afternoon.

Foreseeing that there would be in sufficient time after receiving a reply to our memorandum of Aug. 12 to get instructions to the relief column before it had reached Peking, we sent on the same day to the general commanding the American forces in China the following dispatch:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 12, 1900. To Mr. Chaffee, for Chaffee.

Aug. 12 Secretary war directs me to inform you that Li Hung Chang appointed by Chinese government to negotiate with powers requests cessation of hostilities. We have replied that we are ready to enter into an agreement between powers and Chinese government for cessation of hostilities on condition that sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unopposed and to escort foreign ministers and residents back to Tien Tsin, the movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by generals commanding the forces composing relief expedition. We have communicated this to all the powers. Japanese government takes same position. We have not heard from other powers.

And two days ago in view of the rapid progress of the relief expedition we sent the following:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 14. To Mr. Chaffee, for Chaffee.

Aug. 14 In anticipation of acceptance by Chinese government of condition in our reply to them cabled you Aug. 12th, if Chinese authorities

commandate will—goes to deliver ministers and persons under their protection to relief column at Peking, under arrangements which you consider safe, you are authorized to make and carry out arrangement in concert with other commanders with a referring to here.

From informal communications with representatives of other governments here we believe all to take substantially the same position. Question whether you should insist upon entering Peking and going to legations or will receive delivery at gate of inner Tartar city, or outer wall, taking risk of ministers passing through city with only Chinese escort, you and the other generals must determine.

By order secretary of war  
Corbin.

We are advised by Minister Conger that the attacks by imperial troops upon the legations in Peking have not ceased. While these attacks continue we cannot soon the advance of our forces toward Peking. If such attacks cease, the above quoted instructions will be allowed to stand and they would seem to provide for all the action required under the circumstances stated by Earl Li in his dispatch.

Avery A. Adee,  
Acting Secretary of State.

### CONGRER'S UNDAINED MESSAGE.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The acting secretary of state makes public the following abstract from a dispatch received this morning from Conger. It was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, who explained that he had received it at midnight from the Tartar of Shanghai, by whom it had been received by way of Tien Tsin Aug. 15. It is undated but would seem to have left Peking some time between Aug. 5 and 11: Secretary of State, Washington.

Our cipher is safe. May it not be sufficient authentication? We have been imprisoned and completely besieged since June 23. Continued artillery and rifle firing until July 17, only rifle fire since, but daily; with frequently desperate attacks, one last night. Have already reported our losses.

French, Italian, Belgian, Austrian, Dutch legations and all other foreign property Peking destroyed. \* \* \* Dr. Iglis' child dead. Marines Fan, Fisher, Turner, King, Tatcher, Kennedy and Thomas killed. All other Americans alive. Inform Alta and Secretary Root. Nearing allied forces gives us hope.

Conger.

### The War in South Africa.

Krugersdorp, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—Gen. Dewet has crossed the Krugersdorp Potchefstroom railway and is making to the north in order to join Commandant Delarey, who is holding Rustenburg.

Kitchener and the other generals are pursuing him and pressing him hard. His force is reported to be beyond Ventersdorp.

### DEWET JOINS DELAREY.

London, Aug. 17.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Express, from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, it is reported there that Gen. Dewet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

### RUMORED DEATH OF STEYN.

London, Aug. 17.—Former President Steyn, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail, from Lorenzo Marques dated yesterday, is reported to have died, while endeavoring to reach Mr. Kruger, as the result of a severe wound.

Mrs. Llewellyn Davies, a Pennsylvania missionary to China, adds her testimony to that of most of the other religious workers in that field concerning the way in which foreigners are regarded in China. She says: Americans are most appreciated by the Chinese, and the English next. The Germans are hated because of their manner. Not long ago Chinese boy let fall a barrel which he had been carrying in front of the house of a German soldier. The soldier, enraged, struck him a blow on the head with a club that killed him and then calmly rode away. He was arrested, but diplomacy succeeded in saving him from any punishment for the murder. It is almost a proverb in China that "Foreigners may do as they please and go free."

### Mr. Faulkner's Wheat Crop

Mr. W. Meek Faulkner, of King's Creek, has harvested 520 bushels of wheat this year. Mr. Faulkner says this is the largest crop he has ever made, although he has sowed as much seed on one acre as he did on 100 acres in 1899. On 100 acres he sowed 10 bushels of wheat and harvested 254½ bushels. This was put in with a drill. The average seeding throughout the entire crop was 2½ pecks to the acre, and the wheat was as thick as was desirable. Mr. Faulkner does not believe in seeding too heavily. In the case of the drilled wheat, the harvest amounted to 25½ bushels to each bushel sowed—Yorkville Enquirer.

## Pekin Captured,

### Legations Safe.

#### BRIEF DISPATCHES ANNOUNCING FALL OF CHINESE CAPITAL.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The allied armies have captured and entered Peking in the face of obstinate resistance and the members of the foreign legations are safe. Official confirmation of the fall of the Chinese capital came to the United States government tonight in the shape of two cablegrams, one from Admiral Remy and the other from Consul Fowler at Chefoo. The cablegram from Admiral Remy came to hand first early in the evening, followed very soon after by that from Consul Fowler and the officials, realizing the great public interest in the events which it was believed had happened in Peking, at once made them public. Admiral Remy's dispatch is as follows:

Taku, Aug. 17, 1 a. m.  
Bureau Navigation, Washington.

Just received telegram from Tien Tsin dated 16th, 10 p. m.:

"Peking was captured on Aug. 15. Foreign legations are safe; details follow shortly."

Remy.

That from Consul Fowler giving important details of the occurrences at the time the capture of the city was given out in the subjoined official statement:

Chefoo, Aug. 17, 1900.  
(Received 7.55 p. m.)  
Secretary State, Washington.

Seventeenth Japanese admiral reports allies attacked Peking, east, 15th. Obstinate resistance. Even Japanese entered capital with other forces. Immediately surrounded legations. Inmates safe. Japanese lost over 100; Chinese 300.

Fewler.

Previous information which has been received here showed that the allied armies took possession of Tung Chow on the 12th inst. From that city to Peking the distance is not very great not more than a dozen miles. It seems evident, therefore, that the armies halted for a time at Tung Chow probably for the purpose of giving the men a rest and to prepare for the attack on the capital city in force after waiting until the rear of the advancing hosts should arrive at the front. Possibly also delay was the result of negotiations inaugurated by the Chinese officials looking to the delivery of the ministers with a Chinese or other escort. If negotiations were attempted they must have failed as the army continued on its march and attacked the capital three days after reaching Tung Chow.

The officials here were aware of the fact that the stronghold of the Boxers was in the Chinese city and that for the allies to attempt to force their way through it into the Tartar city in which the legation compounds are located might mean a great loss of life and possibly a defeat. It was also known that the imperial troops which have sided with Boxers were many of them in or near the Chinese city and that much of the artillery and rifle fire which has been poured into the legations had been from the walls separating the two cities. These facts evidently were communicated to Gen. Chaffee and the other commanding officers of the allies. Realizing these obstacles it appears the allies decided to attack the city by the east gate. There are four entrances to the city on the east, two leading to the Chinese city and two the Tartar city. Just which of these was selected as the attacking point Consul Fowler's dispatch does not disclose. Contrary to the press reports of today Consul Fowler's dispatch shows that the attack on the city met with strong resistance. The Japanese advance engaged, according to the understanding of the officials here, numbered 10,000 men so that the loss suffered by them was over 1 per cent. No mention is made of the losses of the forces of the other armies but it is presumed that it was in proportion to that suffered by the Japanese.

Racquette Lake, N. Y., Aug. 14.—C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, died at his camp, Pine Knot, in the Adirondacks at about midnight. Heart disease was the direct cause of death.

## Instructions Given

### To the Powers Jury.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 14.—The final instructions were read to the jury by Judge Cantrill this evening in the Powers trial and Judge James Sims made the opening argument to the jury for the defense. Defendant Powers is in such a nervous and critical condition that his attorneys filed a physician's affidavit that he was unable to attend a night session of the court, but Judge Cantrill said a cot could be provided for him and he could lie down in the court room during the speeches. Powers was able to sit up tonight, however.

The instructions to the jury are considered by defendants' attorneys as being entirely too severe and tend to lessen Powers' chances of acquittal, although they are still confident of a verdict in his favor.

The court instructs the jury that an accessory before the fact may be convicted, although the person who committed the act is never identified, apprehended or tried, and that if the jury believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant conspired with the other persons indicted, or any other persons, to procure or bring about the murder of Goebel they ought to find the defendant guilty of murder and fix his punishment at death or confinement in the State penitentiary for life, in their discretion. The court further instructs the jury that if Powers was a party to a conspiracy they ought to find him guilty whether he was present at the time of the shooting or wounding or not, whether the identity of the person shooting and wounding said Wm. Goebel be established or not; and if the jury shall find the defendant guilty they ought to fix the punishment as indicated.

The court instructs that the jury cannot convict the defendant upon the testimony of an accomplice unless such testimony be corroborated by other evidence tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the offense.

Every fact and circumstance necessary to constitute the guilt of the defendant, ought to be proved to the satisfaction of the jury beyond a reasonable doubt; and unless the defendant has been so proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, the jury ought to find him not guilty.

Judge Sims in his speech tonight said the proof in the case has not borne out the statements of the case made for the commonwealth by Col. T. C. Campbell. He took a shot at Campbell by saying if the commonwealth attorney had stated the case he would have stuck to the facts that could be proven. He dilated at length on Coolman's testimony that if the fall of the bullet was 13 1/16 of an inch in passing through Goebel's body it could only have been fired from a point seven feet above Powers' office window.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION.  
London, Aug. 15.—Mail advices to the Daily News from Constantinople, dated Aug. 8th, announce the arrival there of Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, head of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Nippur, after having discovered the library of the great Temple, with over 17,000 tablets, dealing with historical and literary matters, not one of them of later date than 2280 B. C.

"The unexplored remains of the library," says the correspondent, "will require five years for excavation. If these parts prove as rich in results as the portion already found, there will be no example in the world's history, not even in Egypt, of so complete a recovery of the records of ancient civilization."

### A Lawyer Disbarred.

G. W. M. Williams, who has obtained great notoriety in a Georgia extradition case, is again before the public. He was a lawyer at Denmark and upon petitions of the Bar of the county was disbarred by Judge Benet. He left the State to avoid arrest, but in the meantime an appeal was taken in his behalf to the Supreme Court as to the action of the county Bar. Today, by reason of his failure to comply with the rules of the Court and on motion of John R. Bellinger, A. M. Bostick, L. C. Ingles and Ex-Judge Izlar, the clerk of the Court dismissed the appeal and Williams stands disbarred. This is said to be the first case of the kind occurring in this State.—Columbia News and Courier.

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